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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1903.

CIRCULATION DURING JANUARY:

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of January, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date	Copies	Date	Copies
1	111,157	17	117,990
2	113,010	18	(Sunday) 119,010
3	115,550	19	114,280
4	(Sunday) 119,230	20	115,110
5	114,490	21	116,510
6	114,700	22	114,870
7	115,750	23	115,940
8	114,620	24	117,310
9	115,070	25	(Sunday) 119,010
10	117,130	26	115,700
11	(Sunday) 119,440	27	114,970
12	115,980	28	114,850
13	114,520	29	114,750
14	114,700	30	114,980
15	115,120	31	115,960
16	114,230		
Total for the month.....	3,596,340		

Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....85,005

Net number distributed.....3,511,335

Average daily distribution.....113,268

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported used during the month of December was 7.11 per cent.

W. B. CARR,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of January, 1903.

J. F. FARISH,
Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.
My term expires April 25, 1905.

WORLD'S—1904—FAIR.

GOOD NEW TIMES.

These are promising days for St. Louis and Missouri. With good government in St. Louis, prosperity and the development of a fine civic pride, the city is rising to its opportunities and preparing for a transformation. With its bonded debt wiped out the State begins to look about for extending improvements everywhere in public work.

What St. Louis must first do in order to go forward as a municipality is to issue bonds, as authorized, and make the important public improvements that have been planned and have long been necessary. After that the Charter must be reconstructed and the system of municipal government established on a more practical and modern basis.

Of course, good government would not be a positive certainty, no matter how good or nearly perfect the Charter might be. Good men will be needed in office at all times; otherwise affairs will not move along to the satisfaction of the public. Taken together, however, competent, reliable officials and a strong organic law are a combination that would assuredly encourage and maintain progress.

Mayor Wells, Comptroller Player and City Councilor Bates show that they have full appreciation of the city's greatest needs. In their opinion the bond issue is a most important progressive step. For this reason they are arranging to correct legal defects so as to be ready to make the sale at the earliest date and have the public work started.

St. Louis needs some new public buildings, sewer improvements, viaducts and other improvements; including additions and alterations to some of the buildings. What it needs most are the public buildings, especially the eleemosynary institutions. This work cannot be carried on without funds, and if it is not finished St. Louis will make slow headway.

Whatever method may be agreed upon by these officials toward legalizing the bond issue should be approved speedily. They are working for the best interests of St. Louis, realizing that some advancement will bring about further advancement and that no advancement means decline. The bond matter must be settled rightly and soon.

AMERICAN SEA POWER.

One of the inevitable results of the Venezuelan crisis—a situation of actual hostilities on the danger line of the Monroe Doctrine—is that of an increase of the American Navy to the strength demanded by this country's rank and the principles and interests which its Government must defend.

This effect of the present disturbing situation is already becoming apparent. In the lower branch of the National Congress a bill has just been introduced by Representative Dayton of West Virginia calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to lay before Congress at once the views and recommendations of the General Board and the representatives of the Naval War College in reference to a policy of naval increase. This is the first time such action has ever been taken in Congress and indicates how wrong is the sentiment in favor of an adequate development of American sea power.

There is no reason to doubt that the Senate is similarly alive to the teaching of the Venezuelan complication. At this stage of our growth as a potent factor in world-influence the necessity for the possession of a navy equal to that of a first-class European Government is too plain to be ignored. The causes which have led to the introduction of the Dayton bill in the House, and to the presentation of a naval-increase resolution in the Massachusetts State Legislature, must logically have prevailed to create a corresponding sentiment in the minds of Senators. No sane American can fail to perceive the folly of this Government's attempting to maintain its dignity and protect its rights in future with a navy so inadequate as to offer a continual temptation to aggressive rivals.

If, happily, the present crisis is passed without precipitating a conflict the increase of the American Navy to a strength sufficiently formidable to compel the profoundest European respect should be certain

and swift in materialization. There is no great Power in Europe that would not rejoice to see the Monroe Doctrine discredited by force and the claim of this Government to forbid European aggression in the Western Hemisphere set aside and invalidated. That we shall some time have to fight for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine is almost beyond doubting. The first necessity of the situation is a navy sufficient to enforce respect.

STUDY GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In a well-considered editorial the Chicago Inter-Ocean reviews the civic efforts of St. Louis, especially in the aspect of orderly preparation for the World's Fair period. Of the municipal administration's work this Chicago Republican paper speaks in a tone of liberal appreciation. It says:

We have it on the authority of The Republic that since his installation Mayor Wells has presented to the people of St. Louis a true object lesson in the best form of good government. Mayor Wells is a Democrat and The Republic is a Democratic newspaper. Nevertheless the Mayor is now striving to bring certain Democratic City Hall officials to account for various irregularities, and The Republic approves of his course. So that we may assume that considerations of partisanship do not enter as largely as considerations of civic pride into its general and generous commendation of the chief magistrate. The Republic assures the Inter-Ocean and Chicago in general that what it has said of the Wells administration has been based on facts admitted by all shades of political belief in St. Louis.

The time has passed when a newspaper can find a good reason for defending bad municipal government lest a party organization suffer.

It is the business of a party organization to furnish good government. If it does not, then teach the leaders the lesson of duty—turn them out that they may realize their sins and repent.

From this time forward The Republic predicts that principle will be the guide of every newspaper the editorial policy of which has any weight in its community.

Nor does the principle affect sincere faith in government by party organization. Such faith cannot be sincere unless it counts the obligations of a party as the essential ground of a voter's attachment to it. A political party must, in its leadership, be capable of good government or deserving of defeat. A defeat of incapable leadership is a blessing to the party.

There were good officials under Ziegenhein. The Republic was always careful to separate these men from the gangsters who controlled the general course of that administration. It will be just as careful to separate any unworthy officials who call themselves Democrats.

The Inter-Ocean generously accepts The Republic's estimate of Mayor Wells. If to any paper in any city The Republic's recognition of the present Mayor's work has the appearance of partisan exaggeration, that doubling paper is invited to invest 2 cents in a letter of inquiry to any high-minded Republican in St. Louis. Investigation is worth the trouble, because good government is the paramount question in all large cities. When one city achieves a better condition the methods and the men with which the reform is produced should be studied by the newspapers of all other cities.

INVOKE THE COMMUNITY.

The way to catch a criminal is to catch him. The method which will get him soonest is the best and most approved, and that is the modern method now employed by Missouri communities—rising without delay, organizing as communities and hunting for the offenders as they would hunt any other dangerous animal.

Nothing so well demonstrates full and effective capacity for self-government as rising in a body to pursue and capture the violator of law; just as nothing evinces incapacity and impotency like a community's stupefaction and lack of active sympathy with the efforts of law after the commission of crime.

A simple but forceful illustration of the efficiency of common effort is afforded by a township down in Webster County which, in the hot summer months, has its quota of mad dogs. The farms throughout the county are connected by a telephone system. When a dog runs amuck his direction is instantly communicated to the neighborhood by one 'phone signal, and his course is speedily cut short by a broadside of buckshot from a near fence.

Train robbers, bank robbers, horse thieves and highwaymen are not mad dogs, necessarily to be shot, but they are a common peril and their capture demands exerted force of the whole community. The law itself makes every individual a Constable or Sheriff to take criminals—not to punish them; not to kill unless life is threatened by the fugitive in resisting arrest. Organized pursuit of criminals by the community is not mob law, but the law of the land.

Pursuit, either individual or in aid of the Sheriff is a high duty imposed upon citizenship. The old provision for the posse comitatus remains intact in our modern law. It calls for the united power of the county in aid of the law's officers to prevent crime. Raise the hue and cry in the wake while the trail is hot.

TRUST COMPANY, A MODERN NECESSITY.

The attack upon trust companies, made in the form of a bill introduced in the State Senate, must signify fail. The measure is nominally restrictive, seeking to curtail the sphere of companies, but in reality it goes to the very foundation, basis and reason of their existence.

It proposes to curtail the right to engage in real estate business and to act in a trust capacity in the management of estates of deceased persons. Palpably, to cut off these branches of the companies' activity would be to leave them without means to be of use to the community. As well do away with the banker's right to discount paper, the merchant's right to sell goods, the carpenter's to drive nails. If it is proposed to abolish the trust company as a factor in business, then the effort should be made fairly and directly, and discussion should canvass the whole subject.

But the trust company has come to stay; it has clearly proven its usefulness, has become a modern necessity, and to abandon it would be a distinct and deplorable retrogression. As well abandon the thrashing machine and go back to the days when horses trod out wheat; as well demolish the dynamo and confine ourselves to the use of steam.

Trust companies, it is true, interfere with some forms of real estate and law business, but every new facility necessarily interferes with old methods. It is no argument against the modern binder, or header, that it supersedes the old cradle and scythe. That the trust companies handle business in quantity and volume appears to be the chief reason urged against their transacting real estate business and managing the property of dead persons.

As factors in the realty business they have developed a vast number of new enterprises; while the well-managed private firms go on conducting a thriving business.

As executors and trustees they specially commend themselves to the careful man who would secure to his estate capable, conservative administration. The safeguards and careful provisions with which the law surrounds their management of estates, together with

the securities required of them by the State, render the trust companies safer and fitter than individuals for these responsibilities.

The truism must not be overlooked that there is no compulsion upon the public to deal with the companies. Those who prefer the individual executor or trustee may freely exercise their option. But the mass of such business accumulated in a few years by the companies attests the perfect confidence reposed in them by the public.

Distrust, if any exists, of the individual trustee grows not out of a lack of faith in common honesty, but goes rather to his ability to carry out for a lifetime the provisions of a will and to preserve secure and intact the estate. In the memory of every man how many, many sad instances have there been where trustees, even the most honest ones, have died after a long trusteeship and their own estates have been found insolvent and so hopelessly mixed with the trust property that all has perished in the disentangling, or where estates of dishonest trustees have eaten into and become indebted to trust property. The trust company eliminates these dangers. It meets a long-felt need of society and its usefulness should not be impaired by hasty legislation.

Together with fierce claims of peaceful intentions from all the Powers come frequent bulletins that the baseball war is settled. Though this difficulty never attained the proportions which would warrant its submission to The Hague it is nevertheless grateful intelligence to mankind that peace prevails here also. Nobody knew just what the ball war was about—whether somebody had shelled Pop Anson or seized Comiskey's custom-houses, or fired on the League pennant. In this respect it resembled most of the wars in history. Peace in the sporting world is an excellent thing. It has long prevailed in pugilistic circles.

Baron Speck von Sternberg makes instant way to our good will by his bland utterances. He is the politest young man who has saluted us for many a day. For the purpose of extending Germany's friendship with us Emperor William has chosen the right man, if talk counts—and it most assuredly does in diplomacy. English born, of an Anglo-Scottish mother and a German father, and having a Kentucky wife, the Baron should be a strong factor for universal peace and friendship.

Sewer Commissioner Hermann desires that the Cabanne sewers be constructed along natural channels. The plan is good, provided roofs are put over them. Mr. Hermann should furnish illustrations of sewers, or alleged sewers, that are nuisances and show what improvements are necessary. St. Louis people are Missourians and when shown are not tardy in authorizing expenditures.

Columbia appears to be our friend after all. She has reason. Hasn't she witnessed the amicable and unselfish disposition displayed by the Kaiser to Venezuela? That is a good argument in favor of America for Americans.

The young lady who mastered English in eighteen months and wrote an interesting essay could possibly make her talents and services valuable to a popular magazine. This is a day of fine literary effort.

A resident of Belleville who advertised for a housekeeper barred the kind that hangs on the garden-gate. In order to promote competition for the situation he might have the gate removed.

RECENT COMMENT.

Germany's View of Us.

February Bookman.
So to the German Junker, to the arrogant representative of militarism, and to the monarch who believes in the divine origin of his own power, America seems a land that exists mainly to unsettle the minds of the lowly, and to mock by its prosperity and content the basic principles of autocratic rule. So it is, that for many years, the official German view of the United States was one of smoldering dislike. There prevailed, among the German military aristocracy, a very low opinion of American military power. The mighty contest which was waged on American soil during the four years of our Civil War made no impression upon the General Staff in Berlin. It was Von Moltke himself of whom a visitor once inquired: "Have you given much attention to the battles of the American war?" And he replied, with an icy stare: "I have no time to waste in studying the struggles of two armed mobs." So spoke Von Moltke, and so thought all the disciples of that great tactician. Americans were greatly prosperous. They were good at trading and at slaughtering hogs; but they deserved serious notice only when they made themselves offensive to the high-low-hum.

Western Thrift and Prosperity.
The World's Work.
The wheat fields now—sometimes, the corn withers occasionally; the fruit trees not always give abundance; but one sells out or goes back "East" on those accounts. The farmers of the valley sell in dark articles where they once sold one. That is the secret of the West's prosperity. The same condition exists throughout the prairie States. It tends to stability and contentment. Added, as it is, to the effort to utilize as much raw material as possible on the farm, and to avoid, when able, selling products directly to the dealer without having in some way raised them one step in the scale of value, thus receiving double pay for the labor, it means marked advancement in the management of the Western farmer's possessions. It means simply that the vast territory somewhat vaguely described as "the Middle West" has passed from pioneering and settlement into the soberer but happier stage of thrift.

Dana's Sound Logic.

February Atlantic.
They tell a good story of Charles A. Dana—how Dana once summoned a boy reporter and said: "To-morrow you write up the yacht race." The boy, a schoolboy, said: "I don't know how, I'm a Nebraskan. I only came here last night, and I haven't so much as seen New York Harbor yet. As for yachts—why, I never saw a yacht in my life." "Just the reason I sent for you, my boy! You'll write a story that people can read; you'll picture the thing; you'll write with enthusiasm because it's all new to you." Dana logic! The poetry of the sea has always been written by landmen; it always will be. The barrack-room ballads are best sung by a gentle civilian. The inside of anything is clearest seen by an erstwhile outsider. Mr. Bryce, not Mr. Lodge, writes the American Commonwealth, Emerson, not Carlyle, writes English Traits.

The Great White Plague.

Popular Science Monthly.
According to the census report of 1900, there were 111,000 deaths from tuberculosis during the year 1900. This does not, however, include the deaths in certain States in which the vital statistics are incomplete or unreliable, and it is probable that there was at least 140,000 deaths of the great white plague annually within the limits of the United States. The last census return in those States where registration was approximately correct, including a population of about 20,000,000 people, shows that 12 per cent of all deaths resulted from pulmonary tuberculosis, 4.5 per cent from pneumonia, 3 per cent from typhoid fever and 3 per cent from diphtheria and croup. These figures indicate to some extent the task which preventive medicine has still to accomplish.

Anglo-Germans "Harmony."

Army and Navy Journal.
Noting the fact that English manufacturers have received orders for 125,000 black silk handkerchiefs for the enlisted men of the British navy, all of those articles to be made and dyed in England, the Hampshire Telegraph describes the transaction as "very gratifying, the more so that it is a direct slap in the face for Germany, who in the past has been entrusted with the supply of this special variety of neckwear worn by the hands of the German manufacturer was too enterprising, for heavily loading his goods with weighing matter, the wearer had to use soap, and even chemicals, to get the dye out of his neck." One cannot help remarking that the quoted utterance is seriously out of time with the alleged harmony of the Anglo-German alliance.

MODERN SLAVERY MORE CRUEL THAN THAT OF OLD.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

When a tank is leaking there must be a hole somewhere, and there is only one way of stopping the leakage—that is, to find out where the hole is and cork it securely.

Thus, that some have had the legal right to take the money for the work of others, has laid the foundation for the unequal distribution of wealth; and though we no longer have slaveholders, there is something radically wrong and a remedy must be found, but so far the social economists and lawmakers of the world have been busy plugging only imaginary holes in the tank containing the wealth of the people.

The tank masses are getting poorer every day in beyond any doubt, the remedy proposed to cure this evil have been very inefficient.

Some have thought to find the remedy in labor unions, others in the protective tariff, and still others in the distribution of capital social property, others again to make all the land social property, and still these and all other remedies have been nothing but plugging up imaginary leaks and nothing has been accomplished.

The tank consists in the power that the armed man exerts over the unarmed, the making of the monopolistic military force, which tears the young men away from their work.

As long as we shall have a single armed man with a legal right to kill, no matter whom, we shall have slavery in the shape of unequal distribution of wealth.

It is the general opinion that money represents wealth, and the wealth is the product of labor, money consequently must represent labor.

Every one agrees that money is nothing but a piece of paper, a mark, a stamp, another person raises grain, still another raises sheep, and to facilitate the exchange of these different forms of labor we have coined money.

This principle, of course, is sound and just, but only in the ideal state of society, where violence of any form is excluded.

It would be sound and just if we who call ourselves Christians lived up to the true principles of Christianity, if we always gave our neighbor what he has a right to expect, but under the present conditions we not only do not give our neighbor his just dues, we even take from him what he has, and money does not represent labor, but force.

As soon as a war breaks out, as soon as one person takes by force what belongs to another, then money is no longer an exchange for labor, but a tribute to the victor.

The money that an army levies as a tribute of war does not represent its labor, and an entirely different thing from the money that I receive in exchange for the shoes that I have made with my hands. As long as we have owners of slaves, money does not represent work.

When we have owners of place of linen, they have sold it and received the money for it, but there are other women, serfs, who have woven the same kind of goods for their masters.

Colombia appears to be our friend after all. She has reason. Hasn't she witnessed the amicable and unselfish disposition displayed by the Kaiser to Venezuela? That is a good argument in favor of America for Americans.

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The women's rights movement is a failure, and justly so, of trying to disturb the equilibrium of happiness in family life, that they should immediately be praised when they do something likely to establish it on a firmer basis.

In Paris they have just succeeded in making under the hot and hazy sun, pupils, schools where girls will be taught how to bring up babies and how to keep house. When it is considered that, out of about a million pupils, only a few hundred are over 20,000 die before the age of 5, it calls for the utmost care in the watchfulness and habits of parents with regard to young children.

Of all European countries, it is perhaps in France that mortality among babies is least. France is being depopulated, or at least is not increasing her population. Enough children are born, but not enough are brought to grown-up age. This problem, ever the solution of which our legislators are very anxious, is vital to France.

It will not be solved by laws enacted, congresses held and leagues founded. It will be solved by a reform in the manners and habits of the people, by making marriage easier, by marrying for love more often, and by teaching French women that the first duty of a mother is to raise her children herself, and the second to know how to do it.

This new school, just established in France, will help in the right direction. The teaching of household duties will also tend to make marriages happier by enabling wives to be more clever and economical.

We consider that in England and France, which each has a population of about 40,000,000, only about 100,000 men in each country have an income of more than \$10,000 a year. It will be seen, therefore, that the problem of happiness can only be solved by the good management of wives.

Girls will be taught family hygiene, domestic economy and the art of cooking, including that of utilizing the remnants of a previous meal.

They will be taught how to "shop" intelligently; that is to distinguish good material from shoddy, and thus obtain the worth of their money.

They will, I hope, also be taught how to make a bargain, and I must say that the middle and lower classes. No woman in the world knows as she does how to bring down the price of things to what she wants it to be, in Paris especially.

Perhaps they will advise her to what I would advise every visitor to Italy. I take it that, you do not know Italian. Never mind, three words will serve your purpose perfectly.

When you are in an Italian shop and you ask the price of a man "Quanto" (how much?) As soon as he has named it say "Fronno" (too much).

Then he will say something else. Just remark, "Mozzo" (half that), and then say, and you will find that the shopkeeper has still 40 or 50 per cent profit.

When I consider that women's rights are a rule, complain bitterly of men for being of opinion that the only thing which young girls should think about is to prepare to become the wives of the rich, I believe that great credit should be given to them for having had the idea of starting schools where young girls will be taught all the duties of attentive mothers and economical wives.

I had the privilege of being present at one lecture on the training of children, and among all the good things which I heard on

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